

Good Morning 198

The Daily Paper of the Submarine Branch

Hold Them Thar Plates!

STOKER JIM HARWOOD'S juggling might go down well with the crew of his submarine when it comes to amusement, but it certainly made his wife's heart beat when he came home and picked up the egg ration.

As A.-B. Crumpton, his submate, who has particularly approved of Jim's frolics all along, would hasten to say, the folks at home needn't have worried. But Jim found that if he was allowed to juggle with the rations at all, he had to be content with throwing up food in tins.

Not that his antics are completely discouraged when he gets to his home in Drummond-street, Bolton (Lancs.). It's just that his wife, Ada, watches that he doesn't pick up something that cannot be replaced.

But as A.-B. Crumpton would still persist, there's no danger, and Jim's "two pair of hands" are most efficient.

"A REAL volcano, still functioning perfectly, for sale. £50,000, or any reasonable near offer. Height 6,000 feet. Apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Honduras."

This uncommon item appeared in the newspaper advertisement columns in March, 1937, over the name of the Honduras President, Tiburcio Carias.

The President wanted money to spend on national defence. Since there is a surplus of volcanoes in the country, he thought one might well be sold for this purpose.

Here was a novelty in week-end retreats which Carias declared should appeal to some millionaire out for excitement.

But the idea of using a volcano to entertain friends had been exploited some years earlier by Crown Prince Umberto of Italy.

When Vesuvius became active in the summer of 1933, Umberto invited officers of the 31st Regiment to a banquet at the foot of the volcano, and after dinner a special train took the company up the Vesuvian railroad.

They went on foot to the edge of the crater, where they had a gallery view of this devil's cauldron.

The reflection of the flames over the Bay of Naples made a grand spectacle. The company remained on the crater till the early hours of next morning.

So delighted was Umberto with the success of the party, he decided to repeat the adventure with the officers of the 40th Regiment, stationed at Naples.

And when Jim got a free hand at a "leave party" which his mother gave him, he did nothing to ruin his reputation.

Stoker Harwood was in the middle of a very happy leave when "Good Morning" representatives called on him. One of the biggest surprises awaiting him when he arrived home was A.T.S. sister Doris, who had got special leave to coincide with his, and she certainly enjoyed that plate-twirling act.

If you contemplated buying a volcano, what would you expect to get for your money?

Not a true mountain, for volcanoes are holes in the earth's crust. The mountain formation is simply a heap of material thrown up out of these holes. What happens at these holes isn't that anything is burning—it is just combustion. The smoke isn't smoke at all—it's steam.

Why would you have to pay so much money for a steaming hole?

In the first place, because valuable metals and minerals abound in volcanic regions. In the Cordilleras of Chile the granite formations are crossed by numerous veins of iron, copper, silver and gold.

The emerald, ruby, sapphire, topaz, garnet and opal are also found near old lava streams, and sometimes in the beds of rivulets which traverse volcanic countries.

These fine stones are not found in distant countries only. The bed of a rivulet which flows at the foot of the old volcano of Croustet, in France, produces a fair quantity of rubies and sapphires.

M. Jules Marcou, the explorer, tells of a curious discovery in the volcanic, crystallised rock of the Rocky Mountains. "Here," he says, "there exists a species of ant which, instead of using wood and remains of vegetables to build its house, employs only small stones of the size of a grain of maize.

Its instinct teaches it to choose the most brilliant pieces. The nest is often filled with magnificent garnets, and grains of very clear quartz."

In the second place, the earth on the lower slopes of volcanoes is often extraordinarily rich, so that crops grow luxuriantly with the minimum of tending.

Nowhere does this fertility show itself better than in the plains and valleys of Sicily below towering Etna. Vines, olives, pines, chestnuts and oaks grow in profusion. "The earth," said Homer, in his day, "is fertile without being sown or cultivated. It produces wheat, barley, the vine—the grapes of which give abundant wine—and the rain of Jupiter makes the fruits grow."

The crop-producing quality of the earth is largely responsible for the otherwise curious fact that people live on the slopes of active volcanoes, and are reluctant to go away even when danger threatens.

If the purchaser had any choice in the matter, he might pick his volcano in any climate to suit himself.

J. S. Newcombe asks

21 NOV 1942

Anybody want to buy A NICE VOLCANO?



ETNA ERUPTION, 1866; CATANIA OVERWHELMED

The great volcanic belts run column of smoke rose three from Iceland to the South miles high.

Red ashes showered on Rome, a hundred miles away. Then rain fell—a common occurrence after volcanic activity—and turned the hovering clouds into showers of mud.

Microphones were placed in the crater and the noises broadcast to the world.

Mighty hisses, mingling with loud explosions and muffled roars from the main eruptive crater, could be heard as the commentator spoke of the red glare from the cauldron and the slow-moving stream of flaming lava.

Mont Pelee, in the French West Indian island of Martinique, became active in 1939. It was in May 37 years previously that a mighty eruption brought disaster to the island.

The capital town of Saint-Pierre was entirely destroyed, and the whole population of 30,000 perished with the exception of one man.

The man who escaped was a negro under sentence of death in the local prison.

The most catastrophic eruption in living memory occurred in 1883 at Krakatoa, an island between Java and Sumatra, in the Dutch East Indies. More than 36,000 people lost their lives.

It was as though the roof of hell blew off when the volcano exploded. The noise was heard in Australia, 2,000 miles away.

Two-thirds of the island disappeared. Mountains fell into the sea. Gigantic tidal waves, which swept across the coasts of Java and Sumatra uprooted whole forests and deposited them far inland.

Clouds of fine dust thrown into the air drifted for months over Europe and made weird sunset spectacles.

GREEK SANTORIN VOLCANO, 1850



The volcano was under water for many years afterwards. Then began a process of "growing up," and the destroyed island began to take shape again, although to-day it is only a stump of its former immensity.

When, in July, 1935, the volcano again showed signs of activity, arrangements were made for warning to be sent by tom-toms should the eruption become dangerous.

American heavy bombers went to Hawaii in December, 1935, in an attempt to halt the flow of lava from 13,500ft. Mauna Loa, which threatened the town of Hilo, 40 miles distant from the volcano.

They dropped into the crater 20 huge bombs.

Maura Loa, once worshipped as the Goddess Pele, replied with an artillery of fire and a thunderous roar which sent the flames shooting high enough to be seen for miles around.

A new lava river 60 feet high, and with a temperature of 2,000 degrees fahrenheit, crawled like a giant orange snake towards the town. Further bombing luckily diverted the stream.

In 1881, after Mauna Loa had been active for nine months, the molten river reached to within a mile of the town's boundaries.

Tradition says that Hilo was only saved when Princess Ruth, of the Royal House of Hawaii, called on the Goddess Pele, and the Goddess answered her prayer.

One drawback to buying a volcano is that you may lose your property at any moment.

Volcanoes generally rise from the sea, forming islands or extending an existing coast line. Iceland, the greatest volcanic region in the world, is entirely the product of these upheavals.

Similarly, they will return again to the sea bed. Many volcanic islands in the Aleutian group, and others off Japan, upon whose slopes people lived and cultivated the soil, have disappeared quite suddenly after erupting.

Even Vesuvius rises and drops when active. She is "about" 4,000 feet high, but varies from time to time by hundreds of feet.

Occasionally a new volcano will appear at a spot miles from the sea.

Last February, a volcano sprang up near Uruapan, 400 kilometres south-west of Mexico City. It started in a cornfield, and by July had built up a cone of 1,500 feet.

The country round about is now desolate and covered with ash. Everything within sight of the volcano has died.



Stoker Jim Harwood Shows the Family

ODD CORNER

The Geiger counter is another sensitive instrument which records the presence of a single electron, a particle which measures only one 16,000,000,000,000th of an inch in diameter. Balances have also been made which will weigh the breath of a bee.

Visitors have picked up valuable nuggets in the Barmouth district, and in 1936 a deposit was found in the soil near a well at Bingley. The wedding-rings of Queen Mary, Princess Mary and the Duchess of York are made of Welsh gold.

TO-DAY'S BRAINS TRUST

A PHILOSOPHER, an Explorer, a Physiologist, and a Psychologist, discuss the question:

Kissing is a sign of affection among all the peoples of the earth, yet it is a curious sort of thing to do. Why do we kiss?

Philosopher: "Well—why not? Since we evidently need a way of showing our affection apart from speech, it seems to me that one convention is as good as another. Kissing is a kind of salute.

"There is no sense in asking why the Army salutes one way, the Navy another, and the Police another. They are formal motions, chosen arbitrarily.

"If we had adopted any other form of salute to show affection, it would have seemed just as curious as the kiss. I believe the Eskimos rub noses instead of shaking hands."

Explorer: "I think there is more in it than that. There is a theory current in South Africa that kissing began as a wise instinct by which primitive people licked each other's skin, and thus obtained supplies of vitamin D."

Physiologist: "That is interesting, for vitamin D is actually formed on the skins of natives under the action of the sunlight."

Psychologist: "According to Professor Skat, our own word 'kiss' is derived from the Gothic word 'kustus,' to taste. However, I should like to point out that the question itself is not altogether true.

"Kissing is certainly not a universal custom. In many parts of the world kissing is considered indecent, particularly on the mouth. In Indo-

China mothers often try to frighten their children by threatening to give them 'the white man's kiss.'

Philosopher: "Kissing, also, is not always a sign of affection. Kisses on the forehead signify respect, on the cheek friendship, on the hand homage, on the foot reverence, and only on the mouth do they signify love."

Explorer: "In Madagascar, and also, I believe, in parts of Melanesia, the mouth-kiss is associated with the mingling of the breath, and thus typifies the union of souls.

"As far as tasting goes, I do know that in Borneo the word for kiss is the same as for smell, and the hill-tribes in parts of India say 'smell me,' instead of 'kiss me.'

Physiologist: "That the kiss on the lips should signify love is natural enough, for the lips are one of the best-known erotic zones on the body. Erotic zones are those parts where caresses stimulate the sex instincts."

Psychologist: "It is quite widely held that kissing is a sort of vestigial instinct for making close contact with a fellow being.

"This instinct is of immense antiquity, and is observed in the most primitive forms of life. Certain animalcules, for example, which normally propagate by dividing into two, die of old age after some three hundred fissions.

"But if two of them happen to come into contact mouth to mouth for a short while, they are reinvigorated to the extent of a further three hundred divisions."

"Again, if certain worms are placed in a tank, they invari-

ably die lying side by side in close contact with one another, suggesting that their skin secretions have a soothing or vitalising effect on one another.

"As far as mammals are concerned, the mouth kiss, or the lick, is the closest contact of this sort that could be made."

Physiologist: "There is still another explanation, and that is that kissing is a survival of a supposed habit of our ancestors, in which they warmed and partly digested food for their children by masticating it first—much as pigeons and other birds do.

"Thus, mouth-contacts would be associated with the tenderest sort of love, and would be reserved for those for whom we have especial affection."

No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.
Ulysses Grant
(1822-1885).

The British Army should be a projectile to be fired by the British Navy.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon
(1862-1933).

WANGLING WORDS—153

1. Place the same two letters, in the same order, both before and after ASEAB, to make a word.

2. Rearrange the letters of TIN BE RARE, to make an Essex town.

3. Altering one letter at a time, and making a new word with each alteration, change: LIONS into SHARE, JAIL into BIRD, FOUR into DEEP, LAND into FALL.

4. How many four-letter and five-letter words can you make from PHOTOGRAPHER?

Answers to Wangling Words—No. 152

1. THEREWITH.
2. BOULOGNE.
3. TEN, DEN, DON, DOT, TOT, TOO, TWO.
4. NINE, FINE, FIND, FOND, FORD, LORD, LOUD, LOUR, FOUR.
5. BIRD, BARD, WARD, WORD, WORM.
6. WILD, GILD, GOLD, BOLD, BALD, BAILE, BATE, BATS, OATS.
7. POST, PAST, PATE, TAPE, TOES, POET, TOPE, PATH, THAT, PEST, STEP, HATS, HEAT, SHOT, SHOP, PATS, PEAT, SPOT, POTS, PETS, STAY, SOOT, ETC.
8. PHOTO, TASTY, PATTY, POETS, STOOP, YEAST, SOAPY, SOOTY, SHOOT, SHAPE, TOOTS, STOAT, THOSE, PASTE, POTTY, HEATS, HEAPS, ETC.

Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle.

F	THRIFT	DO
O	OHIO	MAIDEN
H	SORT	PUPIL
I	SWEETEN	GUM
T	I	LAD
R	LOB	BIDE
I	REFUSAL	BELATED
F	NAG	L MAMMA
R	ANIMAL	NOON
E	IGNORE	COB
S	LEST	AVERSE

1. Cry down. 2 In a glaring way. 3 Neglect doing. 4 How nasty. 5 Consumed. 6 Stitches. 7 Sated. 8 Completely. 9 Reactive. 10 Rudiment of plant. 11 Related. 12 Recess. 21 Remainder. 22 Row gently. 23 Suave. 25 Approach. 28 Savoury. 30 Spawn. 32 Caval. 33 Ruminants. 35 Beam. 37 Bother.

JANE



ROUND THE WORLD

with our
Roving Cameraman



KEEPING AFRICA CLEAN

This is how the mothers on the banks of the Niger keep the party clean. They take their offspring down to the river and make sure that no "enemy aliens" are hiding in the wool crop; and when that is done, the youngsters are soaped all over and then rolled in the shallows. But there is a guard you can't see in the picture. He is up the bank, watching for crocodiles!

MIXED DOUBLES

Two words meaning the same thing ("comic" and "funny," for instance) are jumbled in phrase (a); and two words with opposite meanings (e.g., "past" and "future") are mixed in phrase (b).

(a) QUIET WARREN.
(b) OIL GETS HOT.

(Answers on Page 3.)

QUIZ for today

1. Cryptograms are—puzzles, insects, plants, codes, vaults?

2. Who wrote (a) The War of the Worlds, (b) War and Peace?

3. Which of the following is an intruder, and why: Granite, Sandstone, Limestone, Pumice-stone, Soap-stone, Slate?

4. What is the motto of the British Legion?

5. Where is the famous Bridge of Sighs?

6. What is the capital of Venezuela?

7. Which of the following are mis-spelt: Complicate, Corriate, Coruscate, Contemplate, Connotate?

8. What British poet died fighting for Greek independence?

9. Why is a grenade so called?

10. How many stripes has a Drum-Major in the R.A.F. on his cuff?

11. Between which two of the following dates was London Bridge built: 1803-1810-1817-1824-1831-1838?

12. Two men stood back-to-back, both facing north; where were they?

Answers to Quiz in No. 197

1. Ornamental hedge-trimming.

2. (a) Marie Corelli, (b) John Keble.

3. Circus is a show; the others are clouds.

4. Salisbury.

5. 24.

6. Posse of police.

7. Limning. Scrimmage.

8. Asuncion.

9. Sir William Perkin; English.

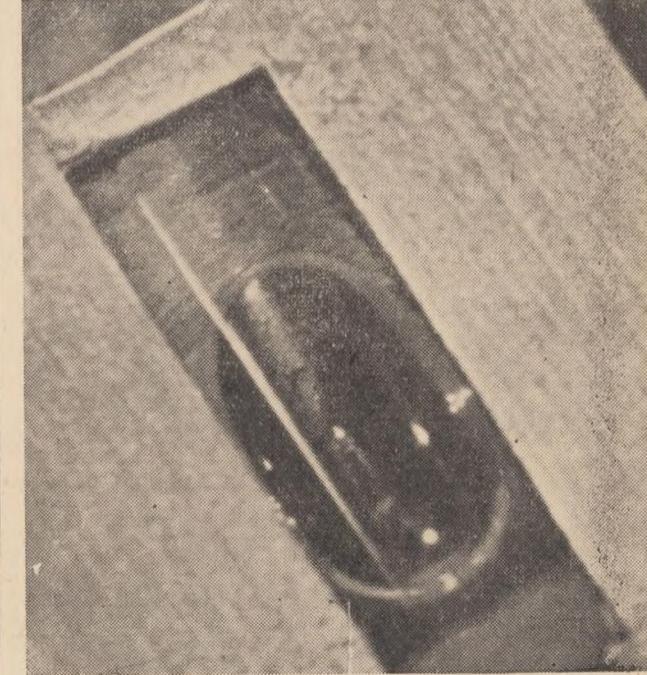
10. Nightjar.

11. 1936.

12. (a) Aaron, (b) Jury.

(Answer on Page 3)

TO-DAY'S PICTURE QUIZ



WHAT IS IT?

Answer in No. 199.

BEELZEBUB JONES



BELINDA



POPEYE



RUGGLES



GARTH



JUST JAKE



Hardly Shipshape—No. 5

THE GREAT EASTERN

By E. W. Dood

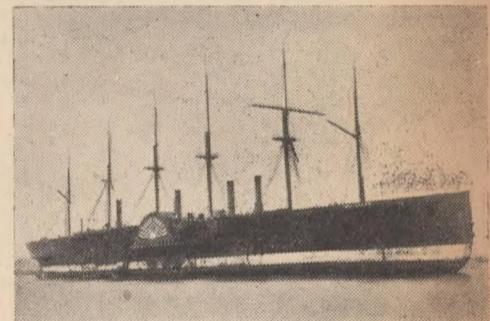
GIVE a dog, or a ship, a bad name! In her day she was the biggest ship in the world by far, with six masts—two square and the remainder fore-and-aft rigged—four narrow funnels, paddle wheels and a propeller.

The Great Eastern was a ship born before her time: a ship that never paid her way, and finished at last as an amusement centre.

Her dimensions were: Length, 692 feet; beam, 82½ feet; depth, 58 feet; draught (laden), 30 feet. Her displacement tonnage was 27,384. There was accommodation for 4,000 passengers, and as a troopship she would have carried 10,000 men. The crew numbered 400.

Her designer was Isambard Brunel, famous builder of tunnels and bridges. She was built for the trade between this country and Australia.

Her sponsors hoped that her high speed of 15 knots, her great passenger-carrying capacity, her big cargo space, and unusually extensive bunkers, would make her a real profit-earning machine.



Her keel was laid at Millwall on May 1st, 1854, but she was not ready for launching until November 3rd, 1857. Owing to the narrowness of the river and her great size, she was to be put into the water sideways. Her launching weight was 12,000 tons, and she rested on two cradles each 80 feet square. There was a slope of 1 in 14 down to the river.

But there was delay in launching just as there was in building, and she did not become waterborne until January 31st, 1858. At the first attempt she moved only a few feet, and that not until steam windlasses across the river had hauled at her.

A second attempt failed completely, a third moved her some 25 feet, and, weeks later, she was inveigled into seven feet of water. Eventually she floated off at high tide.

Not unnaturally, the company failed, and the ship was sold uncompleted. After further money had been raised she was completed and made her trial trip.

Bad luck pursued her, for although she made the 15 knots required, an explosion wrecked the Grand Saloon and killed six men. That was September, 1859, and it was not until the following June that she made her first Atlantic crossing, carrying no more than 36 passengers.

Altogether, she crossed the Atlantic four times, each way as a passenger-carrying ship. It was then decided that this was not her metier. So she became a cable-laying vessel, and did good work both in the Atlantic and in the Persian Gulf. She had to be laid up in 1875, and rusted for years at anchor in Milford Haven.

Sold to new owners, they were going to send her to Gibraltar as a coal hulk, until the Board of Trade stepped in and said "No."

She fell then to Lewis's of Liverpool, who chartered her as a summer attraction for the International Exhibition of 1866.

After lying in the Mersey until the autumn she made trips to Dublin and Glasgow, and then became the property of shipbreakers.

Two years later she had been picked to pieces on the foreshore at New Brighton.

Answers to Mixed Doubles.
(a) REQUIRE & WANT.
(b) TIGHT & LOOSE.

Solution to Allied Ports.
LOWESTOFT.

Good Morning

All communications to be addressed to: "Good Morning," C/o Press Division, Admiralty, London, S.W.1.

This England

Sunset on the River Exe at Topsham, near Exeter.



TREE-LINED

Sort of "branch" of service we wouldn't object to. Just imagine Warner Bros. star, Alexis Smith, leanin' on one like that... Just imagine, that's all.



BOOHO

"I want to come too. You know very well I have a crash on Clark Gable"



COCK-SURE

SHIP'S CAT SIGNS OFF

"Oh, to take that look off your face YOU—"

